

# Weekly Rogue River-Courier

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1912.

## REVOLUTION IN FARMING.

Farming is being done on a large scale down in Indiana. There was a big demonstration at the Purdue University not long ago when three traction engines, hitched to fifty plows, turned over a field of stubble in the most approved style at the rate of an acre every four minutes and 15 seconds. The monster combination plowed a strip 60 feet in width and plowed seven acres for every mile it traveled. Each of the fifty plows was independent of the others, rising and falling to conform to the configuration of the ground through which it passed. The tractors were operated on a low-grade kerosene distillate costing less than 5 cents a gallon, making the fuel cost of the plowing by that method about 6 1-2 cents an acre.

The advantage of the motor trucking on the farm and between the farm and the town or railroad is easy to be seen. A great broad-wheeled truck capable of negotiating almost any road and any hills it may encounter, may be piled to capacity with crates of fruit or vegetables, or the latter may be loaded loose in specially built bodies. And the truck will deliver the load with a speed and certainty far beyond any horse-propelled vehicle.

## COMMUNICATIONS FOR PUBLICATION.

The Courier receives a considerable number of communications on local subjects which do not bear the signature of the writer. It is generally understood that all such effusions find their way into the waste basket. People will write letters to a newspaper and make at times severe criticisms regarding city or county matters and sign the same "A. B. C." or "X. Y. Z." or something of that sort, and then watch the paper to see their article appear and are undoubtedly disappointed because it does not. The Courier requires every communication to be signed by the author, not necessarily for publication, but to show good faith. This is said in order to prevent quite a numerous class from throwing away their time writing communications which, under newspaper regulations, cannot be published. It should be mentioned here that even signing the name to a letter written to a newspaper does not, in all cases, insure its being printed. This is left to the discretion of the editor who may chance to handle the matter.

## MAKE WAR ON THE HOUSEFLY.

It will soon be time for Grants Pass to open in earnest the campaign against the dirty housefly which has in the past done so much in spreading disease among people everywhere. If we could only realize the danger of this pest, every man and woman in the city would be willing to take an active part in the war of extermination. There are numerous diseases which are spread from house to house by this death dealing insect. It is certainly time that our citizens awaken to the necessity of prompt action. The fly is something more than a nuisance as it threatens the life and health of every community where it is allowed to go on breeding undisturbed.

A writer who has given much time and study to this subject says that flies are the badge of dirt and filth—whether on your premises or those of your neighbor.

It is not difficult to greatly reduce

the number or to exterminate them. If we clean up all the unsanitary places and keep them clean, we will have no flies.

The average number of bacteria which one fly may carry is estimated at 1,250,000.

Flies are looked upon in general as simply an annoyance. The cleanly housewife endeavors to keep them out of the dwelling, but the men folks frequently fail to sympathize in the effort, and leave the doors and screens open.

It has been learned that the presence of the fly is not simply an annoyance, but a real menace to the home, because he brings infection from a distance. This fact has long been suspected, but has recently been proved.

It has been noticed by Doctor Hayward, bacteriologist, and other observers, that the flies flocked in numbers about the cuspidors of those suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. A fly speck is a trivial thing apparently, but careful examination proved that the "specks" from these flies were full of tubercular bacilli. As a consequence of their presence, the bacilli of this horrid disease were scattered everywhere.

Flies imprisoned and fed on tubercular sputum died in two or three days after the infectious material was introduced. Other flies likewise confined and fed on milk lived from eight to ten days. The "specks," or feces, of these flies were rubbed up with sterile water and injected into guinea pigs, and the pigs developed cases of consumption.

## ROOSEVELT, IF NOMINATED, CAN WIN.

As the weeks and months go on, indications become stronger and stronger that the republicans of the country realize the fact that, if they are to win in the next election, there is only one man to nominate and that is Colonel Theodore Roosevelt. The people are becoming thoroughly aroused and they demand not only honest government but honesty in politics. These demands are heard above the clangor and rattle of doomed political machines.

Oregon has spoken and it has given its vote to the man who does things, to the man who, if elected, will bring good times to the whole country and hope where only has been despair. In this election, the people realize more than they ever did before that duty calls them to the front and demands that they be ever watchful to protect their interests. They are aroused to the importance of the issue at stake, which is honest government and the question is, "Are the people fit to govern themselves?" Mr. Taft puts it this way, "A government of all the people by a representative part of the people" which, being defined means, "A government of all of the people by a few of the people." As Colonel Roosevelt puts it, this means, "Government of the people by the bosses, for the interests."

## WHAT SINGLE TAX MEANS

In discussing the saloon business in reply to a correspondent. The Oregonian of Saturday makes the following interesting observations:

"Single tax would abolish the saloon tax, and therefore liquor would be sold freely everywhere—at the corner grocery, at the cigar store, at the candy stand, everywhere to meet any possible demand. Who can doubt that liquor-drinking would be greatly encouraged and would increase materially with free whisky?"

"The license tax on saloons for Oregon is nearly \$1,000,000 per annum. Single tax would wipe it out and add the burden directly to the farmer, the home-owner and all other unfortunate proprietors of land. The argument, carried to its logical conclusion, is that the land-owner would pay everybody else's taxes, including his own."

## DROWNED THROUGH CRIMINAL CARELESSNESS.

The Titanic disaster is being regarded as something more than a nine days' wonder. It has cast a gloom over the entire world and stands out boldly as the most terrible calamity that has ever befallen a ship since navigation began.

The Titanic was in reality the masterpiece in the art of shipbuilding. Safety and comfort were the ideas uppermost and yet she went to pieces as easily as if she had been built in a less staunch manner. The one weak spot to be noted at this time is the fact that the ship carried only twenty lifeboats with a possible capacity of fifty passengers each. This, in view of the fact that her passengers and crew numbered more than 2,300 souls, is a sad commentary on the management of this ocean liner. When the giant vessel struck the great iceberg and went to destruction, there were 1,600 people left to meet a watery grave because of the lack of lifeboats.

It must be mentioned that the lack of lifeboats was not all that contributed to the disaster. As was published in yesterday's Courier, one of the lookouts on the great vessel testified at the senate investigation that not a single lookout on the Titanic was provided with marine glasses and he further said that, had his request been granted for these before sailing, that, in his opinion, the Titanic might yet be the pride of the seas and her hundreds of passengers and crew in their homes and safe instead of dead in the deep. Slowly, but surely, the awful truth comes out which proves that the management of the Titanic is guilty of murder more than a thousand times over.

## CONDITIONS HERE AND ABROAD.

Conditions in England are very discouraging; the people generally in that country are disheartened. While we in the United States are looking for better times, we should feel thankful that our situation has a hopeful outlook. The east and middle west have suffered more than the west, but there is every reason to believe that good times will soon visit our entire country.

The situation in England is portrayed by a friend of the writer who has just returned from a visit of several months' duration in England and Ireland. He says:

"Things abroad are decidedly unsettled and unfavorable. There is a nervousness and indecision and a noticeable lack of what we term 'business confidence' in this country, and it appears that all are resting on their oars awaiting more favorable conditions of opportunity."

"The day you reach New York, the difference is apparent, and as you journey westward, you view with increasing satisfaction the vast work and the unlimited opportunities awaiting industry and enterprise to apply the transforming touch."

"After viewing conditions in the old world, I am firm in the conviction that the best place in the world for business, for the next five years, is in the United States, and that the best of it will be in the west."

"We have about arrived at the end of the dull period beginning with 1907, and everybody seems anxious to do something and accomplish plans that have lain dormant for several years. If I catch the spirit, the people long to be busy. The average man in the west is never so happy as when he is fairly immersed in business, has more, in fact, than he can really stand up to."

L. H. Teel, a minister of the Christian church, and whose home is at Santa Cruz, California, will preach Sunday morning and evening in the First Christian church here. Frederic Brooke, the former pastor, has moved from Grants Pass and the church here will have services from time to time until a regular pastor is selected.

## LAPOLLETTE TELLS OF THE HEPBURN LAW.

Friday evening's Courier contained a portion of Senator LaFollette's speech in Grants Pass, the printed address ending while LaFollette was discussing the Hepburn railroad rate bill. The senator continued as follows:

The Interstate commission had worked out the eight amendments that would protect the people and get reasonable rates. But the bill went through the house without the amendments, and in this shape it had been reported favorably to the senate by the committee in charge of it. Nobody offered to put in the amendments. Lincoln Steffens—you know the writer, Lincoln Steffens—came to me and said: "Bob, why don't you go and tell Roosevelt all about this affair?" I replied I had no especial welcome awaiting me at the White House. He answered that he would get me an invitation. So one night, and it was a Sunday night, and it was at 10 o'clock at night, with no newspaper men about to report that Roosevelt was conferring with a crank, I received a call over the telephone from Loeb, secretary to the president, that Mr. Roosevelt wished me to come to the White House. I made a long call. I stayed until midnight. I drew a chair up close and faced the president. I put a hand on each knee of the chief executive, and I looked him squarely in the eyes, and I told him of the railroad fight in my own state and what had been accomplished. For two hours we had it. I offered this proposition. Get the real valuation of the roads; that there was no use to try to establish equitable rates unless the real valuation was placed on the roads. I pleaded with him until midnight. Then I went home. About 2 o'clock Lincoln Steffens called me on the telephone. He had entered the white house as I went out. He told me that "you really have made an impression on the president—he will tomorrow call the members of the commerce commission to the white house and talk with them on the subject." I thought to myself, "I'll beat him to it." I'll tell the commissioners that Roosevelt is going to call them and to plead with him to send a message to veto the bill unless the amendments are placed in it. Commissioner Prouty said that he would and that the amendments were the only thing connected with the bill worth a rap. Knapp said he wouldn't recommend them. Knapp belongs, as he always has, to the railroads. He is now chief in that newly created commerce court which kills the good done by the Interstate Commerce commission. When I got to be president I am going to put that court out of business.

Then I went after that bill for three days, and when I got through with it it was in rage. Then I put in the amendments and made that senate go to rollcall on the measure. And I know that by my work on that occasion I helped to retire some of them. My work at that time is one thing I am proud of. I talked on the floor for 19 consecutive hours. That's my record and you people here tonight needn't think you are going to get off easy.

## Roosevelt Signed It.

I denounced the Hepburn rate law as it was framed. I denounced it on the floor of the senate as a fraud. Roosevelt signed it, but Roosevelt didn't like it.

Senator LaFollette continued by saying that Col. Roosevelt, though he signed the bill, was not satisfied with it, and called him again to the White House. "Where he told me," said LaFollette, "that he intended to force those amendments into the law; that he was going to put all the power of the administration behind it, and assault the congress until it was accomplished. I told him if he would do that that he would save the people of the United States over four hundred millions of dollars annually, enough to pay the annual expense of the United States government, all of the state governments, and all the municipal governments. He said he would do it, and told me that I must back him up. I said I certainly would. I went to my rooms and buckled down to work on it. What happened? God knows—I don't. He never wrote that letter to the railroad commission, neither did he send a message to congress. But we are going to get physical valuation of the railroads yet. They are now capitalized at \$20,000,000,000. We are going to squeeze the water out of them. That is one curse that is aiding in the high cost of living."

# A Plea for the Library

(By Celia Doerner.)

Ir Grants Pass would be up-to-date No longer can she hesitate A library to advocate. There's no one who can calculate Or even roughly estimate The benefits it would create: How it would help to elevate And entertain and educate Both young and old, and cultivate A taste for all things good and great. 'Twould even help to regulate Disorders, and eradicate Much evil, holding out a bait To those else prone to dissipate Their energies; or meditate Some mischief they would perpetrate. If boldly you will agitate The question, nor procrastinate, Ere many days we'll celebrate Our victory and congregate, The cornerstone to consecrate.

And by and by to dedicate A building fine, to emulate The handsomest in all the state. Then do not long deliberate, Until mayhap it is too late. Go forth today and lend your aid This noble cause to vindicate And prejudice annihilate. If freely you will circulate Your views, you will inoculate The doubters and the obstinate. Till every home you penetrate, And thus you will accelerate The movement, and facilitate Appropriations adequate. But longer I will not dilate In eight-syllable rhymes in "air" With which my views to demonstrate. Although, before I terminate, Once more I would reiterate: Your efforts do not moderate; Join hands, and all co-operate!

## Reaching for You, Mr. Man

Mr. Man: We are going after you. Why? Because it is our duty to remind you that you should belong to the Commercial club. You are going to join. Why? Because you derive all your income from this community and owe it to yourself and to your neighbors to bear your part of the burden, in financial support and to give to the community a fractional part of your ability in its upbuilding.

Your property is worth 100 per cent more than it was two years ago. Why? Because the Commercial club has advertised our resources and thereby brought money and people to us; that has caused demand for your property and for everybody's property.

Do not flinch from footing your part of the bill that will bring us bountiful prosperity. We must be properly organized and in a position to do things before the completion of the Panama canal or we will be neglecting the opportunity of a lifetime.

We are not going to let your natural bashfulness be your downfall, because the Grants Pass Commercial club hustlers are coming after you, for we need you and YOU need us.

## COMING EVENTS

- April 26, Friday—Exhibit of school work, manual training and domestic science. Public cordially invited. 3 to 5 p. m.
- April 27, Saturday—Raffle, last number of the entertainment course, at the opera house.
- May 1, Wednesday—Special election to vote on question of municipal water and power plant.
- May 12, Sunday—Baccalaureate sermon at Bethany Presbyterian church.
- May 17, Friday—Public schools close.
- May 17, Friday—Commencement exercises, Grants Pass high school.

## MRS. MAY PARKER DIES AT AGE OF 73 YEARS

After a lingering illness caused from bronchial troubles, Mrs. Mary J. Parker died in this city at 6:30 o'clock this morning, at the age of 73 years, seven months and 22 days.

Mrs. Parker was born in Ohio September 3, 1838. For the past 21 years she has been a resident of Grants Pass. She was a faithful member of the Christian church of this city and many friends deeply regret the passing of this noble, Christian woman. She is survived by four children, H. N. Parker, L. R. Parker, Mrs. Addie R. Sovern, all of whom were with their mother at the time of her death. Another daughter, Mrs. Sarah Condrey, resides in Yreka, Cal., and is expected to arrive this evening.

Funeral services will be held at the home at 719 K street Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, with interment in Granite Hill cemetery.

You'll save some money in buying shoes for "her," for "him" for "them" or for yourself if you watch the ads for shoe-buying opportunities.

## NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, April 16, 1912. Notice is hereby given that Benjamin L. Scott, whose post-office address is 2511 Simpson avenue, Hogue, Washington, did, on the 13th day of December, 1911, file in this office sworn statement and application, No. 07743, to purchase the NW 1/4, NE 1/4, and the SW 1/4, section 8, township 39 S., range 7, West Willamette meridian, and the timber thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 1, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and timber thereon have been appraised, \$400.00 the timber estimated 1,200,000 board feet at 30 cents per M., and the land \$40.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 5th day of July, 1912, before Register and Receiver, United States Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon. Any person is at liberty to prove this purchase before entry, or to file a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry. BENJAMIN F. JONES, Register.

## NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, April 22, 1912. Notice is hereby given that James W. Conklyn, whose post-office address is 313 Marquam building, Portland, Oregon, did, on the 10th day of December, 1911, file in this office sworn statement and application, No. 07748, to purchase the SW 1/4, NE 1/4, NW 1/4, SE 1/4, Lots 1 and 3, N 1/2 SW 1/4 NW 1/4, SW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of NW 1/4, Section 26, Twp. 35 S., range 5 west Willamette meridian, and the timber thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 1, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and timber thereon have been appraised, \$680.00, the timber estimated 1,200,000 board feet at 30 and 75 cents per M., and the land nothing; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 12th day of July, 1912, before Register and Receiver, United States Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon. Any person is at liberty to prove this purchase before entry, or to file a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry. BENJAMIN F. JONES, Register.

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given, that Mary V. Perry, the undersigned, has been appointed administratrix of the estate of Oliver H. Perry, deceased, by the county court for Josephine county, Oregon, and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same, duly verified, to the undersigned administratrix at the law office of H. D. Norton in Grants Pass, Josephine county, Oregon, on or before the expiration of six months from the date of first publication of this notice. Date of first publication, April 24, 1912. MARY V. PERRY, Administratrix.

## NOTICE TO EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS

Notice is hereby given that executors and administrators who fail to make their semi-annual reports by May 1, 1912, will be cited to appear and show cause why they should not be removed.

Section 1282, Lord's Oregon Laws makes it the duty of executors and administrators to file reports with the county clerk, in October and April of each year. This duty should be attended to promptly.

In case of removal, the party removed will forfeit all unearned commission. STEPHEN JEWELL, County Judge.